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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for eation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Quite Unnecessary, Indeed!

Too much importance is attached in some quarters to the so-called "decision" of Judge LOCHBEN, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Judicial circuit, that the Constitution of the United States extends itself, by its own force, into our newly acquired territory.

Judge LOCHREN is not even one of the twenty-five Circuit Judges of the United States Courts. He is one of the sixty District Judges. The case before him did not call for an expression of his opinion on a question that has occupied the attention of more eminent jurists. He had simply to decide whether a military court had jurisdiction at the time of the conviction of a prisoner brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus. He decided, properly, that it had; and then he proceded to utter obiter dicta that read much like one of the Democratic speeches during last winter's debate in the House on the general subject of the power of Congress over the Territories. For example

"Our General Government was founded by the men of the Revolution who had rebelled against the arbitrary power asserted by Great Britain.

"It will be, indeed, marvellous if it is made to appear that these men who then founded our National Government, so constructed it that it is capable of ruling with unlimited power a subject people who have neither guarantees to protect them nor any voice in the Government. This is foreign absolutism the very worst form of tyranny."

The argument of one of the Senators that the last clause of the Thirteenth Amendment prevents the establishment of slavery is obviously lame and im-

"If the Constitution does not extend to Puerto Rico and our other new acquisitions of territory, Congress has the untrammelled, absolute power to establish subject Governments or make laws for such terri to les: It has the power to establish dependent monar chies or satrapies, State religions, and even slaveyr."

After replying to the arguments of United States Senators, members of the House of Representatives, newspaper editors and others, Judge Lochren apologizes for the impulse which led him to put on record his personal and political views of a question not involved in the case before him:

"It might seem unnecessary to examine, as I have, the claim that legislation does not apply to newly acquired domains of the United States, had that claim not been urged with such amplitude of argument that acquiescence might be inferred from

Here we have an accurate measure of the learned Judge's private estimate of the importance to the country at large of his individual opinion on a great Constitutional question. Perhaps his estimate is right. Nevertheless, he would have been pardoned for remaining silent a while longer; first, in view of the fact that superior judicial authority had already pronounced against him, in the opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial circuit, as rendered by Judge Morrow in the Alaska Excise law case; and, secondly, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States is soon to speak

Militia.

Information of interest to the National Guard comes from Washington to the effect that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to appropriate for the use of the militia of the country a sum of \$1,000,000 instead of the \$400,000 heretofore appropriated. The debate on the proposed appropriation was interesting; there was no organized opposition, and the only objection made that is worth considering was that of Mr. HAY of Virginia, who thought should be coupled a proviso for uniform discipline and organization of the Guard. Deserved praise was given by the debaters to the National Guard for its services in the Spanish war; and at the end the bill was passed by a vote of 133 to 9.

The appropriation made yearly for the Guard is not distributed in money, but in arms and military supplies. The increased amount put at the disposal of the Government to the credit of the different States should aid greatly in developing the militia; under it necessary articles can be procured and equipments can be completed. The result of the increase may not be apparent at once; but each Guard will be put into better condition for service than it would be in except for the generosity of the House.

We do not look to see the Senate cut the appropriation down. The Adjutant-Generals of many States have appeared before the Committees of Militia of the two houses and argued the needs of their Guards; so there is a good prospect that the proposed appropriation will be made.

With the news of the action of the House comes the further news that the Adjutant-General of this State has declined the offer of the Navy Department to give the Naval Militia a cruise on the steamship Prairie. The reason for the refusal to accept the offer is that the New York militia desires to devote its time this summer to work with boats and launches, reconnoissance along shore, and landing parties. Similar action is said to have been taken by the Naval Militia of other States. The Navy Department is said to feel that the New York Naval Militia has struck a blow at the future of

the organization. It is an open secret that the Naval Militia of this State has not been pleased with its treatment by the naval officers who have commanded it on its various cruises. The Naval Militia does not want to be praised when it deserves censure; but it feels that less than justice has been done to it by naval officers, and does not desire to put itself again in a position to get the treatment to which it objects. The Naval Militia thinks that the tendency of the naval officers is to pick flaws in its work, rather than to point out shortcomings; and for the present its members will stay near home and devote their attention in perfecting themselves in

They cannot be blamed whelly. Both the this State have welcomed criticism and en-

and has not appealed to them as being just, they have objected. We do not think that the plan proposed by the New York Naval Militia will prove such a blow to the organization as appears to be thought by the Navy Department; we think that next year the militia will be in better condition to stand criticism than hitherto, and that it will approach its cruise on a Government vessel with an alacrity which the prospect of a yearly cruise has not developed.

Dearer Ice. We presume that if the rivers fail to freeze

ice will not be plentiful; and if there be a deficiency in the supply of ice the price of the commodity must advance. It will be incumbent, therefore, upon many people to be more provident and economical in their use of ice, but it will be equally provident on the part of the gentlemen who control the ice supply to see that the price of it is not unduly advanced. If the price is in a due and proper rela-

tion to the supply and the demand, the demagogic clamor of sensational papers will be of no effect and can be treated with contempt. If, however, the scarcity, or alleged scarcity, be made to serve merely as a cover for extortion then the case will assume a very different aspect. For our part we believe that there is a serious shortage of ice and that it will properly command a much higher price. We are satisfied, too, that if the ice companies charge an excessive price for it there will be plenty of capital immediately forthcoming to establish artificial ice plants or enlarge those already in existence.

We do not take very much stock in an ice scare which is confined to professional philanthropists.

Japan and Russia in Korea.

A thoroughly clear and trustworthy account of the conflict of Japanese and Russian interests in the Hermit Kingdom will be found in an article contributed by Mr. JAMES MURDOCH to the May number of the North American Review. That the writer is qualified to discuss the subject will be evident, when we point out that he is a British scholar who has resided for many years in Japan, and who, for six years, was professor of history in the University of Tokyo.

The most valuable feature of this article is the light it throws upon Japan's determination to secure in Korea a home for the surplus of her industrial population. For that purpose, Formosa has proved entirely useless. The Japanese succumbs to the diseases of a tropical climate even more quickly than does the Caucasian, and, according to Mr. MURDOCH, it is doubtful whether, in the island ceded by China, there are now even five thousand Japanese settlers. Emigration to the Hawaiian Islands has been cut off, and we are assured that, at present, there are not seventyfive thousand Japanese in foreign countries, including the soldiers who, it has been asserted, have been smuggled into Korea under the guise of merchants and coolies

On the other hand, it is undeniable that some outlet must be speedily found for the excess of Japan's population, which already presses severely on the means of subsistence. The Mikado's Empire, exclusive of Formosa, contains 44,000,000 inhabitants, a figure which represents an increase of 33 per cent. in twenty-eight years. Now, out of the 112,000 square miles in old Japan, only 16,000 are under cultivation, and this cultivable area can be added to only to a slight extent and with the utmost difficulty. It is true that up to three years ago, Japan managed to raise most of her foodstuffs, and even to export rice to the amount of some \$3,000,000 annually. In 1897, however, she The National Guard and the Naval had to import food staples to the value of \$23,000,000. This state of things, already ominous, will become more serious a few years hence, when Japan will have some extra million mouths to feed, especially as she is liable at any time to a failure of her harvests.

How is the Mikado's Empire to avoid the evils which are threatened by the congestion of its population? Mr. MURDOCH shows that escape is possible only in one or the other of two directions, or in both combined. In the first place, Japan may that with the increased appropriation try to borrow a leaf from England's economic history and throw a large part of her energies into the development of manufactures. Here, however, two obstacles will be encountered. In the first place, Japan has but little capital available for the purpose It is true that she has some ,forty-four million inhabitants, yet, as regards accumulated wealth, she does not much surpass the little Kingdom of the Netherlands or Scotland; indeed, Mr. MURDOCH doubts whether in this respect she be at all ahead of the latter country. Then again, for an increased output of manufactured products, she would need a foreign market. and this she might formerly have found in Manchuria and northern China. If those sections of the Middle Kingdom, however, fall under Muscovite ascendancy, as they seem almost certain to do, Japanese manu factures will find therein an open door just so long as the Czar wills, but no longer It is only in Korea that Japan may reasonably look forward to securing a permanent customer for her manufactured products.

Moreover, Mr. MURDOCH pronounces i extremely doubtful whether any possible expansion of Japanese manufactures would supply by itself a satisfactory solution of Japan's population question, when that shall have become really pressing. Some over-sea territory must be found for the reception of the overflow of her agricultural laborers. It is only, as we have said in the Korean Peninsula, just across the Straits of Tsushima that such territory can be obtained. Although the presen population of Korea is not exactly known there seems to be no doubt that it does not much exceed ten millions, and as many more could easily be supported. Great tracts of Korea are said to be well suited for sericulture and for the production of foodstuffs. Even now, under the worst possible political and agrarian conditions, she exports annually as much rice as Japan. and beans to the value of one million dollars. With a good government, these exports could be multiplied enormously; but such a government Korea will never have, so long as she suffers from what is termed her "independence."

Japan, then, is vitally interested in obtaining a firm hold upon the Korean Peninsula. Unfortunately for the island Empire, it is Russia's interest to prevent the Mikado's subjects from gaining any political control National Guard and the Naval Militia of of it. Already the islanders hold one side of the Korean Straits, and have strongly gravitate to the splanchule area when the erect post couraged it, when they could believe that fortified the island of Tsushima; if they it was meant well and was justified; but to were to establish also a strong naval base criticism that has impressed them as made on the southern coast of the peninsula at

full command of the sea communications between Port Arthur and Vladivostock. With the whole of Korea in Japanese hands, the overland connections between the two Russian bases would never be safe. It follows that an ultimate conflict between Russia and Japan for the mastery of Korea is inevitable, though, for the present, an outbreak of hostilities is deferred by the Nissi-Rosen Protocol, signed on April 25, 1898. This document embodies an agreement that the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia will refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and that, "in view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprise in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Imperial Russian Government will not impede the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea."

The protocol, in other words, may be regarded as Japan's charter for the peaceful economic and industrial conquest of Korea, which is evidently contemplated. According to Mr. MURDOCH, one thing is certain, and that is that the present Japanese Cabinet, while by no means eager for war, will not tamely submit to any infraction of the terms of the document just quoted.

Suppose an infraction were attempted. what would be the comparative military and naval strength of the opposite parties in interest? Mr. MURDOCH has procured from official sources some data bearing on this question. At present, the whole number of Russian troops in eastern Siberia and Manchuria is nearly 110,000 men. On the other hand, the present strength of the Japanese Army on a war footing may be safely placed at not less than 360,000 men of all arms. Just now, also, the naval strength of Russia ir the waters of the Far East is decidedly inferior to Japan's. The Czar's three battleships would be no match for the Fuji, the Yashima and the Shikishima. Again, the Russian Petropavlovsk of 10,960 tons, and the Navarin of 10,200 tons steam only 16 knots, against the 18 or 19 knots of the Japanese battleships, while the third Russian battleship, the Lissoi Veliky, of 8,880 tons, is no faster. As regards first-class cruisers, the Japanese Tokiwa and Asama are pronounced fully a match for the Rossia and the Rurik, while the Azuma and Yakumo, expected in Japan by the end of June, will be a long way toward offsetting the much older, slower and smaller Russian vessels, which are only nominally first-class cruisers. As regards second-class cruisers and smaller ships, Japan's superiority is overwhelming. If, on the other hand, Russia should send to the Far East several of the eight battleships and six first-class cruisers which she now has in hand, the disparity would cease to be upon her side.

On the whole, it seems evident that a conflict between Russia and Japan for the possession of Korea is unavoidable, but that it will be postponed until Russia feels herself much stronger in the Far East than she is now. Will Japan wait until she loses her present preponderance of force? That is a question for the Tokyo statesmen and diplomatists to answer.

The Sloux Falls Outfit.

There must be some old-fashioned Democrats who grind their teeth when they think of the Populist Convention which meets at Sioux Falls to-day. To be sure the so-called Democratic party is pretty thoroughly Populist, but there is considerable virtue in names, and a chronic Democrat may be able to reconcile himself to BRYAN as the Democratic candidate, while BRYAN nominated by a collection of Populist cranks

and hacks is harder to stomach. Take the North Carolina Democrats for instance. They don't love the Hon. Marion rupted, should any of the units composing it BUTLER, but his candidate for President is theirs. Take the Hon DAVID BENNETT HILL, who shudders so at centralization. In 1896 his present Populist brethren wanted the Government to own and operate the railroads and telegraphs. Take the Hon. ELLIOT DANFORTH, who shudders at the word silver. In 1896 his present Populist brethren declared that "the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question.

For the benefit of the Democrats of Lousiana, Mississippi and the Southern States generally, and especially of the Democrats of Virginia, which is about to treat herself to a Constitutional Convention, we borrow this elegant extract from the national platform of the Bryan Populists of 1896:

"Belleving that the elective franchise and an un trammelled ballot are essential to government of, for, and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Both by their political principles and their legislative and administrative records the Sioux Falls Populists must be a pain to such Democrats as have any of the old Demoeratic leaven left. But Cel. BRYAN has been a good Populist for at least eight years; and every little helps.

The Monkey Back Defended.

Another chapter has been added to the iterature of the wheel, and it cannot fail to be of interest to the great pedalling fraternity. In a paper on "Respiratory Exercises in the Treatment of Diseases," Dr. H. CAMPBELL, an eminent English physician explains at some length, and in language less formidable than that of many of his contemporaries, that the cramped or doubled-up posture of the scorcher is permissible and even deserving of imitation.

The learned doctor tells, first, why wheeling is more beneficial as an exercise than walking, and his reasons are these: In eveling the legs do not have to support the body, and the vascular column is shortened. Instead of having to expend a large part of his energy in supporting and balancing his body, as when walking, the wheelman is enabled to employ as much as he likes of the strength thus economized in propelling his machine. "Even the mere act of standing," observes Dr. CAMPBELL, "involves a considerable expenditure of energy both by the leg and trunk muscles." while in cycling if the proper sitting attitude is maintained those muscles are very largely relieved. He

What do I mean by the proper stiting posture! person sits so as to ride at ease he should hunch the back somewhat, since this involves much less expen diture of muscle energy than the bolt-upright post tion. This is one reason why the back should be

well arched in cycling. "There is something incongruous in an animal built on the longitudinal plan standing and progressing on one end of its long axis. Yet this is what man is, and what he does.

In particular, there is a tendency for the blood to ure is assumed, and I cannot but think that the fa tigue of standing and walking is largely due to thi lendency. It is normally counteracted by the contraction of the splanchnic arteries, by the pressur merely for the sake of saying semething, Masamtho or elsewhere, they would have of the firmly contracted abdominal muscles on the

splanchnic veins and by the negative intrathoracie reasure, and in opeling it is much reduced, and for at least three reasons: (1) The mean distance be-tween the head and feet is diminished, and here we have an additional reason why the body and head should incline well forward: (2) the splanchnic veins ompressed by the rhythmic flexions of the thighs on the abdomen, and this compression is increased T the forward attitude; (3) the aspiratory action of the thorax is increased, owing to the increase it mean size, this occurring in all active exercises. That the forward attitude tends to contract the chest

s an altogether fallactous notion. What better proof could one have that bicycling is healthier than walking any day? And as for the pessimists and sticklers for graceful, upright figures on the bicyclewhy, they haven't a leg to stand on. Of course the blood of the erect ignoramus naturally gravitates to his splanchnic area; but when he contracts his splanchnic arteries and bears down, so to speak, on his splanchnic veins and induces "negative intrathoracic pressure" by straddling a wheel, he escapes the consequences liable to befall the innocent pedestrian.

At any rate, the fact that the splanchnio veins of the cycling "dromedary" are, as the good doctor says, "compressed by the rhythmic flexions of the thighs on the abdomen," and the additional circumstance that his aspiratory activity is accelerated because of his curved backbone, demonstrate that the scorcher is not such a wild-

eyed idiot as he appears to be. Will Dr. CAMPBELL now be good enough to inform the wheelmen whether there is any cooperation, direct or otherwise, of the splanchnic machinery and the interessei, lumbricales and adductor pollicis, which, it was alleged last year, were liable at any time to an aggravated attack of paresis?

If the Hon. EMILIO AGUINALDO has really een discovered, the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will haste to build a song or sonnet of thanksgiving. Thus new trouble is in store for the Tagalog WASHINGTON If Mr. GARRIson were as considerate as he should be, he would never aim his verses at living men. If AGUINALDO had nothing else to run away from, he would run away from his Laureate.

There has been a material gain of strength during he last year. - Col. BRYAN. Very material. The mock convention of the New England debating clubs has nominated Col. BRYAN for President.

"I have sometimes believed," says the Hor CHARLES AUGUSTUS TOWNE of Minnesota," that the Vice-Presidency was not a good office for a young man to hold." Mr. Towns distresses himself unnecessarily. He can take the Demo cratic nomination for Vice-President with perect safety, if he can get it. It is a thing to be reasured, not so much for its intrinsic value as for the spirit in which it is offer d

Sioux Falls is flooded with leading eccentric opulist comedians, CYCLONE DAVIS, JERRY SIMPSON, WIND ALLEN, SILVER SPRIGGS and BRAY. Let BRAY be kept in mind. BRYAN and BRAY would be a lovely ticket.

Everybody is bound to admit that business is bette han it was a few years ago - Utica Press. Everybody but the calm thinkers that will write the Sioux Falls platform and the Kansas City platform. The Democratic business and the Populist business are worse than they were a few years ago.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British advance guard is now within a short distance of the Zand River, beyond which the Boers are believed to be in force. The destruction of the railway bridges will cause the British some delay owing to the difficulty of getting up supplies, but it does not appear that the operations of the cavalry and mounted infantry will be seriously impeded. The Boer forces on Lord Roberts's right will apparently have to be dislodged before a general attack north of the Zand River can be safely ventured on, and by all accounts considerable caution will have to be exercised in the operations involved. The British front is necessarily a wide one and is liable to have its lateral communications intermeet a serious check as it approaches the main line of the Boer resistance, therefore the supporting units and patrols will have to be in close touch with the advance to be ready to close a break in the line through which the Boers might be tempted to pass behind the British rear. Particular interest consequently attaches to the operations to the eastward o the railway line whence there should be definite news in the next few days indicating the course of the campaign.

A Disgusted but Resigned New Yorker. lowing extract from a letter dated Paris, April 23. written by an old and well-known resident of New York, may serve as a warning to intend-

ing tourists. He says: Here we are with no exhibition and no prospect of any for two months. Not before June 28 will it be really open. The whole thing is a fraud. Prices in hatels, shops and everywhere else were doubled on April 15. We are paying \$16 a day for one room for self and wife and it is a plain hotel at that and not half full (Hotel D'Iena). But I expected to be robbed and make no complaint. If you want to see any show don't come before July.

Perhaps this may restrain headlong haste to see an exposition that does not expose. NEW YORK, May 8.

For Joe Wheeler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is another hero of San Juan, Joe Wheeler. He is well hought of by all sections. Why not Mckinley and

ination. It would weld the North and South. It would inspire enthusiasm in the whole country. Gen. Wheler is a Democrat, but first of all he is an American and a patrict. The good old-fashioned and renuine Democrats have no home now save in the Republican party. Give them a leader and they will sk none better than breve and true Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and what Republican would not be proud ! march under the banner of "McKinley and Wheeler?" FORTY YEARS A REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, May 8. The May Harvest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: August of this city may be a little out of season. but I ask that you give him a place among your

B. Fearless is pulling along at the express business

in Plainfield. How is he for an honorable mention? ELIZABETH, N. J., May 8 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Str: Is there room in your list of immortals for Dad Nail of Wood-ward. Oklahoma? GEORGE BABCOCK.

NORTHPORT. L. I., May 7. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What's the matter with admitting Uritunus Weasenbouse Breeze to the galaxy of great and memorable names He was no myth-no myths ever lived in Hoostel ORRIN B. ADAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str: As to our

BENNINGTON, VL, May 7.

haif-baked bread and hot rolls, let "Warning" take warning that we Americans like them and will see him blessed before we eat nasty, old, stale bread. NEW YORK, May 8. The Go-As-You-Please Automobile.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Cannot something be done to regulate the speed of automobiles There is a law for the scorcher, a law for the reckless driver, why not a law for the automobile? Why should the automobile be allowed to run twenty miles an hour and endanger the lives of pedestrians and wheelmen?

NEW YORKER.

A Spiritualistic Death Announcement From Light, London Spiritualistic Paper denly to the higher life on April 16th.

THE GREATER AMERICA.

How Congress Can Insure It and How It May Seriously Retard the Development.
To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Five sub ects are now before Congress, the prompt and attsfactory disposition of which means a vast deal to our maritime growth and power. They are: First, the defeat of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty; secondly, the passage of a Monroe

Doctrine Canal bill; thirdly, the enactment of the Frye Shipping bill; fourthly, a law which will under satisfactory conditions insure the laying of the transpacific cable, and, fifthly, the immediate passage, without conflicting amendments, of the Naval Appropriation bill. To this list might be added the maintenance of military force adequate to care for our new and valuable coast fortifications, but the first five are ultra-necessities in the light of our future sea power.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, like a derelic on the ocean, is a menace to our maritime interests. Under its provisions the Monroe Doctrine is set aside by an invitation to all Europe "to help us keep the canal neutral at all times. It is self-evident that if we have the right to extend this invitation we have the right to withhold the special benefits, or any part o them, for ourselves, if we so desire.

In an article published in the North, American Review of February, 1881, Gen. Grant, after carefully reviewing the successive steps which had resulted in the Maritime Canal concess firmly said: "In accordance with the early and later policy of the Government, in obedience to the often-expressed will of the American people. with a due regard to our national dignity and power, with a watchful care for the safety and prosperity of our interests and industries on this continent, and with a determination to guard against even the first approach of riva powers, whether friendly or hostile, on these shores, I commend an American canal, on American soil, to the American people.

No argument has yet been advanced in favor of the Hay-Pauncefore Treaty which would not the more forcibly act as a deterrent to its ratification. Our national proclivities are for peace, too often stiffing necessary military and naval preparations by the cry of "jingoism," but let us not err in admitting the wolves of Europe to our sheepfold by the ratification of such a treaty.

Following the rejection of the Hay-Paunce fote Treaty should come an act authorizing and directing the President to take the initial stere toward the construction of the transisthmian canal, preferably to be in accord with the recommendations of the present Canal Routes Commission, an act which shall reassert the doc trine of Monroe, which, as Secretary Root has declared, "we will fight to maintain.

Even though so near the close of the Congress ssion, the Frye Shipping bill should be passed. That a nation of such great resources as our should rely almost entirely upon other powers for her carrying trade is a national disgrace, and the only logical method of rehabilitating our merchant marine is in the provisions of this "Free ships" will not help our own shipbuilders, as the low wages of England and Germany would mean the purchase of our ships from these countries. While further, the vas difference between the cost of maintaining American and foreign ships would necessitate subsidies to aid in their maintenance. On the other hand, every penny expended in our owr domain means a benefit to American labor, an

impetus to American capital, and added glory to

our country's flag

The fight for this bill and against it is only the old battle of protection against free trade. The benefits which have accrued to the United States as a whole from the operation of protec tive tariffs, however, are sufficient proof of the value of the Frye bill. In that future day when this nation shall have severed the barrier be tween the Caribbean and the Pacific, there will flow from our Atlantic. Gulf and Pacific shores an intermingling stream of commerce which will far outrival the best days of the American clipper ships: the wheat, fruits and lumber of the Pacific slope, the cotton and sugar of the South, the grain and meat of the central States, the varied manufactures of the Eastern industrial centres, combined with the products of our Atlantic and Pacific islands. will be spread over all the globe with comp'et ness of which at the ent we have no conception. To part of this commercial stream as has its termin within our own possessions, we may apply our own coasting laws, but while for our trade with foreign countries Manila may serve as a good distributing point we must be prepared to meet sharp competition from the European

nations. mmediate enlargement of our Navy are axiomatic. The dictates of commerce and national union require the former; the preservation of our national dignity necessitates the latter.

Will this Congress, throwing aside its opportunities, relegate to some future session those duties? Passed now, those measur would hasten our maritime and national advarcement, but neglected now, that develop ment may be hampered and retarded for JAMES W. TERRY. many years. NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 3.

Reasons for Not Putting Over the Shipping Bill to Another Session.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Steer ing Committee of the Senate will on Wednes day probably decide whether or not the Ship ping bill will be considered at this session. has been said that it will not be taken up at th present session on the alleged ground that the great national conventions require adjournment before the middle of June, that the ho season is upon us, that there are issues enough already upon which to go before the country, and that the Democrats would attack Republicans on this issue if the bill is passed through eithe

branch or both branches of Congress. If the Senate fails to act at this session, it doubtful if the bill ever becomes a law. None knows this better than the members of the Sen ate Steering Committee. With them, on Wed nesday, will rest the momentous decision as to whether we shall have an American merchan marine or not. In this emergency I venture to ask THE SUN to give publicity to the follow ing suggestions, in the hope that they may have some influence upon the members of the Senate Steering Committee:

1. The postponement of the Shipping bill's consideration will be tantamount to the breaking of a solemn Republican pledge made fou years ago at the National Convention and in dorsed by the people at the polls. 2. It will be a victory for the enemies of Amer

ican shipping. 3 It will perpetuate foreign shipping in it monopoly of our foreign carrying.

4. It will indefiritely continue the annual drain of \$175,000,000 for the support of foreign shipping in doing our foreign carrying. 5. It will indefinitely postpone the erection of several great shipbuilding plants in the United

States.

6. It will contribute to the employment o allens abroad instead of Americans at home. 7. It will ignore the recommendation which, next to that for currency legislation, the President gave greatest prominence in his last annual message to Congress

8. It will be regarded as a free trade victor: free traders and their organs having vicious and maliciously misrepresented the bill and its advocates at the bidding of foreign interests. 9. It will be heralded abroad as a triumph fo

10. It will be declared at home as an act o subserviency to British interests. 11. It will increase the weakness and vulner ability of the United States upon the sea. 12. The reasons advanced for its postponment

are puerile and cowardly, unworthy of the Senate, or any member of it. 13. Democrats themselves are divided on the question and cannot make an effective cam paign issue of it in any way hurtful to the Re-

14. It is known that a number of Democratic Senators-more patriotic than partisan-will support the bill 15. No Republican is known to be against the

bill in the Senate. Congress is elected to pass laws necessary to the welfare of the country, and to avoid this cardinal duty for politics, because of hot weather, because there "are issues enough." or from fear of partisan attack, will not increase

the people's respect for those members responsible for the indefinite postponment of shipping

If any American interest would be injured by the passage of that bill, it would be different If anything but foreign interests would be advanced by its postponment, it would be different. How can Republicans, with the record of their conventions, their newspapers their President, and the great commercial and agricultural organizations of the country-all emphatically in favor of such legislation evade its enactment at this time and upon such flims and insufficient grounds as have been advanced? What a chance is here for great statesman-

WASHINGTON, May 7.

PROGRAMME FOR THE STATE CAMP. Major-Gen. Roe Assigns National Guard Or ganizations for Duty at Peekskill

ALBANY, May 8. - An order was issued to-day by Major-Gen. Roe designating the National Guard organizations which are to have a tour of duty at the State Camp at Peekskill this year. They are as follows: Second, Third and Fourth Signal Corps: Second, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Fortyseventh, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and Seventyfirst regiments: First, Second, Third and Tenth battalions. These assignments to duty at the camp are made: From June 2 to 9, the Twentysecond and Sixty-ninth regiments; from June 9 to 16, the Ninth and Twelfth regiments; from June 16 to 23, the Second Signal Corps and Eighth and Seventy-first regiments; from June 23 to 30, the Forty-seventh and Fourteenth

A band will be furnished by the State, and regimental bands therefore will not be taken. The commanding officers of the First and Fifth brigades are each to cause a detachment of artillery, consisting of one sergeant, two corporais, one bugler and twelve privates, to report to the commanding officer of the camp; that from the First Battery to report on June 2 and and that from the Second Battery on June 16.

The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will detail the Third Signal Corps, the Second Regiment and the Tenth Battalion for a tour of field service, beginning on one Saturday and closing the following Saturday. The commanding officer of the Fourth Brigade is to detail the Fourth Signal Corps, Sixty-fifth Regiment and First, Second and Third battalions for a week's tour of field service.

Officers and en'issted men will wear and turn out in field uniform and equipment, including also haversacks, but omitting the fixed ammunition, and each organization will move from its armory with all its camp equipage. Drills will be principally in extended order, by platoon, company, battalion and regiment.

Each regiment on duty at the campo finstruction will be required to perform field service, and the senior regiment will leave camp for this duty on Monday forenoon, returning on Wednesday forenoon; the lunior regiment will leave for this service on Wednesday afternoon and return on Friday noon.

The following officers of the staff of the Major-General are assigned to duty at the camp: Col. Stephen H. Olin, Lieut-Col. Frederick Phisterer, Lieut-Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut-Col. N. B. Thurston, Col. Nelson H. Henry, Major Louis M. Greer, Major John B. Holland. Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second United States Infantry, has been assigned to duty as acting inspector on the staff of Major-Gen. Roe, and he is also assigned to duty at the Camp of Instruction this season.

Major-Gen Roe has also issued an order requiring the commanding officer of an organization to provide his command with necessary articles of camp equipage not furnished by the State, the cost thereof to be paid out of the organization's military fund.

Another order issued by Major-Gen, Roe say, "Bands of the National Guard, when on duty with their respective organizations, porals, one bugler and twelve privates, to report to the commanding officer of the camp; that

WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY. Keys of a Philadelphia Mansion Presented to

the City. PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The city was fornally presented to-day with the mansion of P. A. B. Widener at Broad street and Girard avenue, which the donor gives to be used as a free ibrary and art gallery. The mansion was built for a residence by Mr Widener and was used for that purpose until the death of his wife. He now

dedicates it to the city as a memorial to her. The structure fronts on Broad street 53 feet and on Girard avenue 144 53 feet and on Girard avenue is feet. It has twenty large rooms, all magnifi-cently finished in hard woods. The interior Flemish. The gift is valued at \$1,000,000 and it-said that Mr. Widener intends to endow the said that Mr Widener intends to endow the institution amply so that its collection of books may be constantly increased. There are already some rare works on the shelves, there having recently been added a collection of books printed before 1501, illustrating the early history and progress of printing. John Thomson, the City Librarian, handed the keys of the library to President Joseph G. Rosengarten of the Free Library, on behalf of the donor, Mayor Ashbridge officially accepted the deed of gift, and Col. Alexander K. McClure delivered an oration.

Local Shippard in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va., May 6 .- It is not an imrobability that application for a charter will soon be made by a number of capitalists interested in the establishment of a new and extensive shipyard at Richmond. From what can be learned the proposed yards will rival those of any on the continent, and will contest for the construction of vessels, both for the merchant construction of vessels, both for t marine and United States service.

Are greening in the parks; And larks (There are no larks Nor is there time To hunt a better rhyme) And other birds, In flocks and berds. Are filling all the days And ways With merry lays. oth song and egg. The lively squirrels Shake out their talls, Like fuzzy sails, Treeward to the sky;

And fly Or linger 'long the grass To grab a peanut as you pass; And Hitle Eirls. As dainty as the flowers. And bolsterous boys, Whose youthful powers Seem gone entirely to noise Run everywhere And fill themselves with air. As fresh and good As blows in any forest wood In bright blue togs, By skips and hops Chase unchained dogs; Or on a horse, Go o'er the course To catch a runaway and save A wagon-load of ladies

From an untimely grave. The roadways are allve With those who drive; And thousands walk And talk Along the paths that run Through pleasing shade and cheering sun. The grass is velvet, Seft and green.

And low between The leafy, loving trees Are blooming bushes Bending in the breese. The benches fill . With Jack and Jill With Mike and Maggle. Sambo, Sal.

Katrina, Owgoost-And the Mall With niggling nurses and the kids They have in charge. Upon the lake The skiff and barge, With argoslesof gay And gladsome youth.

And from the boats Lacrustine laughter floats Above it all the soft sky swings Its light, erial, azure wings, Unite in a general hurrab for spring. SCHOOL BOARD IS WAITING

Can't Go Ahead With Its Finance Bureau Until Civil Service Commission Acts. Members of the Board of Education were hard at work devising plans for the organizaion of a financial bureau in the Educational Department to take care of the millions that the Davis School law will place in their hands, and which Comptroller Coler says they must take care of themselves if the law is to be obeyed. As some of the offices in the new bureau are important because of the amount of money to be handled and will therefore carry with them large salaries, there was anxiety vesterday regarding the decision of the State Civil Service Commission as to whether it will put these places on the exempt list in order to hasten the work of organizing the new bureau. This request was made of the State Comsion after the conference on Monday with the Comptroller, and the School Commissioners expected to know by yesterday what the Civil

expected to know by yesterday what the Civil Service Commissioners were going to do about it. The matter was not taken up, however at vesterday's session of the State Commission but it was said that a decision would be reached before to-night, when there is to be a meeting of the Board of Education.

At this meeting it is expected that a treasurer and assistant treasurer will be chosen in case of a favorable reply from the Civil Service Commission. As matters stand now, not a teacher's salary nor a bill can be paid by the School Board until some one qualified as treasurer. Commissioner Burlingham, one of the minority of two in the board, declared yesterday that the new bureau was a scheme to the minority of two in the board, dealed yes, terday that the new bureau was a scheme to give out a lot of fat jobs. It is his intention to go before the Civil Service Commissioners to-day and fight the application for exemption, which if granted, he says, will throw the School Department deeper than ever into the sea of politics.

which if granted, he says, will throw the school bepartment deeper than ever into the sea of politics.

It was learned yesterday that the plans already drawn provided for a treasurer with a salary of between \$5,000 and \$7,000 a year and an assistant treasurer whose salary shall be at least \$4,000. Besides these, there are to be paymaster and a deputy paymaster for each borough. Heretofore the teachers have got their checks at their schools from the City Paymaster. The new law, its claimed, will make it necessary to have paymasters. These officials will also draw good salaries. In the treasurer's office will be a force of auditors and clerks. Commissioner Stern estimated the cost of the new bureau at about \$4,000.

Mr. Cook, the auditor of the board, had nothing to say yesterday in reply to the Comptreller's charges of incompetency. It was said that a resolution would be offered at to-night's meeting providing for his removal.

TWEED COURT HOUSE ALTERATIONS. Proposal That the Courts Adjourn for the Summer at the End of May.

It is proposed that the courts shall adjourn t the end of May for the summer so that the County Court House, which is to have a new story added and to be put into sanitary condiion, can be turned over to the builders in Juna. At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening a resolution was adopted on the moion of Austen G. Fox declaring that the proposed alterations of the building should not be confined to the addition of one story to its neight, but that the building ought to be enarged so as to provide adequate accommodaions, light and air, for the use of juries, as well as for the bench and bar.

Another resolution, offered by Col. E. C. James, was adopted, expressing a request to he Appellate Division, which will be laid before the Justices of that court by a committee of the association. The request is that the Appel-

the association. The request is that the Appellate Division order an adjournment of all parts of the Supreme Court from the last Friday of this month until October, so that the alterations to the Court House can be begun in June and completed before the regular time for opening the courts in the fall.

Col. James in speaking to his resolution referred to the recent death of Deputy Attorney-General Coyne, whose physician had said that death was caused by malignant diphtheria directly traceable to Mr. Coyne's enforced presence in the Court House at the hearings of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. With the increasing heat to be expected next month, Col. James said, people could go to the Court House only at the risk of illness, and possibly of the fate of Mr. Coyne. He referred to lawyers, Jurymen and witnesses. "Iregard the health of the humblest member of this bar," he said, "as of more value than a month of litigation.

"I haven't mentioned the Judges," he added, "because I do not know whether vacancies on the Supreme Bench are desired or not. But I am informed that one Justice of the court is ill now. I do not wish to be an alarmist, but it appears to me that this is a matter of health and it may be of life. And the work of altering the Court House will not begin in June unless we make a reason why it should begin then, and if it is not begun then, the courts will have

we make a reason why it should begin then, and if it is not begun then the courts will have to be adjourned in the fall until November."
Surrogate Varnum, who as a Vice-President presided at the meeting, spoke in favor of the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. The association has received lately through Ambassador Joseph H. Choate a set of the English Government publications regarding the Venezuelan boundary, and has received from William M Evaris, who was at one time President of the association, a portrait of himself, which he had painted for presentation to the association.

ADVOCATES THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

It for Government Contracts WASHINGTON, May 8.—The bill making eight hours a day's work on contracts for the Government was favorably reported to the House o-day from the Committee on Labor by Representative Gardner of New Jersey. In the report accompanying the bill Mr. Gardner

says: "Whatever tends to increase the capital employed in production increases the demand for laborers, and even if it were true that the shortening of the working day resulted in no increased consumption and no increased output per hour, it would require greater natural forces, more means of production (that is capital) to produce the supfor a given demand. Hence the shorter day would necessitate the use of a greater amount of the means of production (capital) and would furnish additional employment to labor, that is employment to more la-And if this be true, as contended by rn writers, that the shorter day results in used wants, better mode of living and hence greater consumption among the laborers, hence an increased market, and hence greater production, there is called into productive ac-tivity the same amount of additional capital, tivity the same amount of additional capital, employing the same number of additional laborers by whatsoever theory measured. The proposition that without variation the elimination of intemperance, poverty, pauperism, ignorance, crime, and their accompanying evils were parallel with and proportionate to the increase of the social opportunities of the laboring class, stands without impeachment of its historical accuracy."

MAPPING OUR NEW ISLANDS. Secretary Long Urges an Immediate Resurvey

of the Philippines. WASHINGTON, May 8.—In reply to inquiry regarding surveys of the waters of the new insular possessions of the United States, Secretary Long has sent to the Senate a statement show ing the progress of the work. The surveys of the Hawaiian Islands and of the American posthe Hawaiian Islands and of the American pos-sessions in the Samoan group are practically completed. The existing charts of the waters of the Philippine Islands are defective and defi-cient, many dangerous reefs being omitted en-tirely, and Mr. Long emphasizes the necessity of an immediate resurvey of the group. He reports the Spanish charts of Cuba imperfect, and says that three naval vessels are now en-gaged in making a new survey, which, he adds, should be done during the American occupation of the island. As to Porto Rico, the new survey of its waters is progressing satisfactorily.

GARCIA'S CAPTURE IMPORTANT. Next to Aguinaldo He Was the Leading Com-

mander of Filipino Rebels. WASHINGTON, May 8 -Gen. MacArthur cabled to the War Department this morning from Manila reporting the capture of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, a prominent insurgent officer. Garcia s second in importance to Aguinaldo and has is second in importance to Aguinaldo and has done much to organize the bands of brigands that have been operating in the provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija. Gen. MacArthur says in his despatch:

"Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, prominent insurgent officer northern provinces, captured yesterday with some valuable documents by Funston stroops. Regard capture important."

Gold Democrats Win in Lelaware.

From the Philadelphia Press. WILMINGTON, Del., May 5. - The first blow of the nght that has been breating between the gold and sliver Democrats was struck this week when the Democratic State Committee met in Dover to arrange for the State conventions. The gold men under the leadership of Patrick Neary of this city won.